

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1825.

[NO. 16.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Packets for Philadelphia.
THE subscriber having established a Line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. every 10 days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers, he trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia, with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.
JAMES PATTON, jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front-st. Philadelphia.
September 30, 1824.—3mt14

A. WHEELER,
Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental PAINTER.
RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.
Painting in the country will be done on short notice.
N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt.
Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

A Bargain.
ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz: three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Luck's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church. Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary outbuilding.
EDWARD M. BRONSON.

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land, containing 360 acres, upon the waters of Sugar Creek, joining Dr. Johnson's. It will be sold either by lots of 120 acres each, or the whole, as the purchaser may be inclined. Those wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, or to any of the neighbors adjoining the land.
JOHN DOW.
Mecklenburg Co. Nov. 22, 1824.—9tf
If the above land is not sold before February County Court by private sale, it will be sold at public auction, on Monday, the first day of the court.

State of North-Carolina.
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Williams and Clinton, } Original Attachment.
vs. }
Sterling Russell. }
Returned levied on one negro man, the property of the defendant.
It is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for three months in the *Catawba Journal*, for the defendant to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.
Test. **ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.**
3m21.—price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Joseph Blackwood, Adm'r. }
of William Brown, dec'd. }
vs. }
Robert Brown, and others, }
Heirs at Law of William }
Brown, dec'd. }
Petition for sale of }
Land. }
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Watson and his wife Elizabeth, two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Catawba Journal*, that they appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.
Test. **ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.**
6t18.—price adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
John Osborn }
vs. }
James Clark and }
Joseph Goodman. }
Original Attachment.
It is ordered by Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the *Catawba Journal*, for the defendants to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.
Test. **ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clk.**
6t18.—price adv. \$2.

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY, OF VIRGINIA.—FIFTH CLASS.

To be drawn the eighth day of February, 1825.
A. MINTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.			
1 PRIZE OF \$10,000	15	\$10,000	
1 - - - 6,000	15	6,000	
1 - - - 4,000	15	4,000	
1 - - - 3,000	15	3,000	
1 - - - 2,000	15	2,000	
1 - - - 1,538	15	1,538	
6 - - - 1,000	60	6,000	
6 - - - 500	60	3,000	
6 - - - 200	60	1,200	
156 - - - 24	156	3,744	
312 - - - 12	312	3,744	
468 - - - 8	468	3,744	
7800 - - - 4	7800	31,200	
8760 PRIZES.		\$79,170	
15600 BLANKS.			

24360 TICKETS.
This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.
Orders for TICKETS and SHARES received at the
POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE.
Whole Ticket \$4 00 QUARTERS \$1 00
HALF 2 00
Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least \$13 60, nett, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate.
Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, will be received in payment.
December 6, 1824.

Dr. D. T. Caldwell,
WISHES to inform his friends, that he has moved his Medicines to the store-house belonging to the estate of Wm. Allison, deceased, which he now occupies as a shop. A dissolution of the partnership between Dr. McKenzie and himself having taken place, he now offers his services, in his individual capacity, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country, in the different departments of his profession, and promises that his most faithful exertions shall be extended to all who may choose to employ him.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—5t18

List of Letters Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st January, 1825.

A. James A. Alexander, Hugh G. Kirkpatrick, Rev. Abram Anderson, Robert Kirkpatrick, Silas Alexander, Marcus Kennedy, Chal's W. H. Alexander, David Kather, Ezekiel Alexander, L. Francis & M. Alexander, Secretary of Phalanx Maj. Thos. Alexander, Charles Alexander.
B. Samuel Beatty 2, Abraham Bivens, Robert Barnett, Hyram Baldwin, Rice C. Ballard, Boot and Shoe Maker, Wm. Barney, Nathan Beatty, Joseph Bost, John Bigham, Allen Baldwin, Wm. Berryhill, Mr. Hostwick, M. Bryan, John Bates 2.
C. Christen N. Case, John Crowell, Thomas S. Cochran, Samuel G. Coombs, Sarah Cathey, Martha Cathey, Moses Clay, Samuel H. Cochran, Lewis D. Collins, John Cox, Duncan Campbell.
D. John N. Davis, Robert Duckworth, Jonathan Dewese, James Darnall, Gen. E. Davidson, John Davis 2, John Dancy, John Dulin, James Dinkins 3, Obadience Dinkins 2.
E. John J. Erwin 2.
F. Reubena Freeman.
G. Gen. George Graham, John Godwin, The Gaoler, John J. Gause, George W. Grimes, Josiah R. Grady, John N. Grathith, Aaron G. Griffith.
H. David Harky, Thomas Houston 2, Bryant Hotchkiss, Elam Hunter, Aaron Houston, Andrew Hunter, Miss Sarah A. Harris, Mr. Holbrooks, Miss Martha A. E. Harris, George W. Houston, Wm. Hutchison.
J. Thomas Jones, John Jones.
K. Samuel Newland, James Navy.
L. John Patterson, Joseph Purviance, Col. T. G. Polk, Wm. Patterson, Mrs. Wm. Polk, Lunsford Paschall, Isaac Price, Timothy Parsons, Aaron Parker, Col. Charles Philips, Thomas J. Polk.
M. Mrs. Amelia Russ, Wm. Rice, Milas J. Robinson, John Reed, John C. Ross, Joseph Reed, Robert Robinson 2.
N. John Stillwell, Wm. Stewart, Nicholas Starns, Edward Smith 2, Elijah Sibley, James Spratt 2, John Stinson, Adam A. Springs, Esther Springs 2, John Springs, Springs, Dinkins & Co., George W. Spears, Sheriff of Mecklenburg, H. H. Scruggs, Thomas Spratt.
P. Wyatt Temple 2, Bethuel Tartton, Wm. Thompson.
W. Woodruff & Newton, Leander Y. Williamson, Susannah Ward, Ransom Watson, John McK. A. Wallace.
WM. SMITH, P. M.

Constables' Executions,
For sale, at this Office.
Deeds for Sale, at this Office.

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Abijah Whiting
KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.
ALSO,
Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats, and is constantly receiving from New-York, by every arrival, the latest and most approved fashions.
ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Dry Goods, which are offered as low as can be bought in Charleston, Petersburg, or elsewhere.
40 cases Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, 100 nests Band Boxes, 20 doz. Wool Hats, 15 do. Morocco do., 10 do. Looking Glasses, 40 do. Knives and Forks, &c. &c.
Country merchants are particularly requested to call and examine for themselves.
Hay-street, Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1824. t17

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Archibald Frew, deceased, for purchases made at the administrator's sale, or otherwise, will please come forward, without delay, and make payment. The situation of the estate will not admit of indulgence.
Those who have demands against the estate, and have not yet presented them, are again requested to do so forthwith.
On the old mercantile books of the deceased, are numerous and large accounts standing open: It becomes the duty of the administrator to close them in some way. I should be extremely glad that all those who have had dealings with Mr. Frew, would, as far as convenient, come forward and examine their old accounts; by doing so, much trouble and expense might be saved. To afford every opportunity to those interested, I have appointed Messrs. Campbell and Blake, my agents; so that the notes and books will at all times be found in town ready for examination and settlement.
WM. DAVIDSON, Adm'r.
Jan. 7, 1825.

At Private Sale,

About four hundred acres of good wood-land, about two miles from Charlotte, being part of A. Frew, deceased's old tract. If not sold before Wednesday of February Court next, I will then offer it at public sale.
For rent, a part of the plantation whereon Mrs. Frew lives. On the part for rent is a tolerable dwelling-house.
WM. DAVIDSON.
Jan. 7, 1824.—3t17

Gen. Hart's House to Let.

OFFER the elegant two story House, belonging to the heirs of the late Gen. Hart, deceased, together with the kitchen, smoke and lumber house, a well inclosed garden, with from three to ten acres of good tillable land, and one third of the Barn and Corn cribs. It is one of the most desirable situations for a Mechanic (of any kind) in the county; being situated in the centre of a respectable neighborhood. Any Person wishing to rent the above for one year, can have it, on accommodating terms, by applying to
WM. B. PORTER, Steel Creek,
1st January, 1825.—3t17

ATTENTION!
Charlotte Republican Volunteers.
YOU are hereby notified to parade at the Court-House, on the 29th instant, precisely at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of drill, &c.
By order of the Captain,
JOHN H. NORMENT, O. S.
Jan. 8, 1825.—3t17

Mea paupera regna,

As Capt. Douglas Dalgetty says, (of Drum-thwacket.)
OFFER for sale my Houses and Lot, adjoining Mr. J. Irwin's, on the north corner of the Public Square. Persons disposed to purchase, will view the premises.
To my debtors, (with all due deference to their superior cognitions,) I would request, beseech, desire, insist, that they will be kind enough to call and see me.
15 Steep
J. TORRENCE.

Public Sale.

ON Thursday, the 27th instant, will be exposed to public sale, at Hay's Mills, all my stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Lumber, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Also, two Stills and forty or fifty Still vessels.
Terms will be made known on the day of sale, by
BENJA. JOHNSON.
3t17

Notice.

JAMES T. ASBURY intends leaving Charlotte in the month of April. All persons that have claims against me, will please present them for settlement against the 1st day of March; those indebted, will save costs and trouble, by making payment in a few weeks.
JAMES T. ASBURY.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—9t22
There will be kept a good assortment of Harness, and other articles in my line, till the first day of April, and will be sold low for cash only.

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the Book-Bindery, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.
JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
9t

AGRICULTURAL.

EXTRACT.

From Mr. Biddle's Address before the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.
"If I have failed to prove," says Mr. Biddle, "that the pursuits of agriculture may be as lucrative as other employments, it will be an easier task to vindicate their pleasures and their importance. I need not dwell on that retirement, one of the purest enjoyments of this life, and the best preparation for the future, on those healthful occupations, on that calmness of mind, on that high spirit of manliness and independence, which naturally belong to that condition. These are attractions which must have deep roots in the human heart, since they have in all times fascinated at once the imagination and won the judgment of men. But I may be allowed to say, that, in this nation, agriculture is probably destined to attain its highest honors, and that the country life of America ought to possess peculiar attractions. The pure and splendid institutions of this people have embodied the brightest dreams of those high spirits, who in other times and in other lands, have lamented or struggled against oppression; they have realized the fine conceptions which speculative men have imagined, which wise men planned, or brave men vainly perished in attempting to establish. Their influence in reclaiming the lost dignity of man, and inspiring the loftiest feelings of personal independence, may be traced in every condition of our citizens; but, as all objects are most distinct by insulation, their effects are peculiarly obvious in the country.
"The American farmer is the exclusive, absolute, uncontrolled proprietor of the soil. His tenure is not from the government; the government derives its power from him. There is nothing above him but God and the laws; no hereditary authority usurping the distinctions of personal genius; no established church spreading its dark shadow between him and heaven. His frugal government neither desires nor dares to oppress the soil; and the altars of religion are supported only by the voluntary offerings of sincere piety. His pursuits, which no perversion can render injurious to any, are directed to the common benefit of all. In multiplying the bounties of providence in the improvement and embellishment of the soil, in the care of the inferior animals committed to his charge, he will find an ever varying and interesting employment, dignified by the union of the liberal studies, enlivened by the exercise of a simple and generous hospitality. His character assumes a loftier influence over the public liberty. It may not be foretold to what dangers this country is destined, when its swelling population, its expanding territory, its daily complicating interests, shall awake the latent passions of men, and reveal the vulnerable points of our institutions. But, whenever these perils come, its most steadfast security, its unfailing reliance, will be on that column of landed proprietors—the men of the soil and of the country—standing aloof from the passions which agitate denser communities, well educated, brave, and independent, the friends of the government without soliciting its favors, the advocates of the people without descending to flatter their passions; these men, rooted like their own forests, may yet interpose between the factions of the country, to heal, to defend, and to save."

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CHEMISTRY,

As connected with Agriculture.

Were I addressing myself to the father of a family, I would say,—is your son born in opulence,—is he an heir to an extensive domain; make him an analytical chemist, and you enable him to appreciate the real value of his estate, and to turn every acre of it to the best account. Has he a barren tract of country, which has been unproductive from generation to generation; he will then carefully explore it for hidden treasures, and will probably not explore in vain. By analyzing the minerals which he discovers, he will ascertain with facility and exactness what proportion of metal they contain, and which of them may be worked to advantage. Thus he will operate on sure grounds, and be prevented from engaging in expensive and unprofitable undertakings.
Chemistry will teach him also how to improve the cultivated parts of his estate; and by transporting and transposing the different soils, he will soon learn some method by which each of his fields may be rendered more productive.
The analysis of the soils will be followed by that of the waters which rise upon, or flow through them; by which means he will discover those proper for irrigation; a practice the value of which is sufficiently known to every good agriculturalist.
Should he himself occupy the farm, and become himself the cultivator of his own estate; he must of necessity become a chemist, before he can make the best of his land, or put it into a high state of cultivation, at the smallest possible expense. It will be his concern not only to analyse the soils on different parts of his farm, but the peat, the marle, the lime, and the other manures must be subjected to experiment, before he can avail himself of the advantages which they possess, before he can be certain of producing any particular effect by their means. The necessity of analysis to the farmer is evident from a knowledge of the circumstance, that some kind of lime is really injurious, and would render land which has been hitherto very productive, actually sterile.
I allude here to the magnesian limestone, which is so common in many districts in England, particularly at Breedon in Leicestershire, where the calcareous earth contains 50 per cent. of magnesia. But, as the Earl of Dundonald has remarked, such lime will be extremely useful on what are called sour soils, or such as contain sulphate of iron, from the decomposition of martial pyrites, as the magnesia will unite with the acid of that salt and form sulphate of magnesia, (Epsom salt,) which generally promotes vegetation.
Besides, a knowledge of the first principles of chemistry will teach him when to use lime *hot* from the kiln, and when *slacked*; how to promote the putrefactive process in his composts, and at what period to check it, so as to prevent the fertilizing particles becoming effete, and of little value. It will also teach him the difference in the properties of marle, lime, peat, wood ashes, alkaline salt, soap waste, sea water, &c. and consequently, which to prefer in all varieties of soil. A knowledge of the chemical properties of bodies will thus give a new character to the agriculturalist, and render his employment rational and respectable.
Parke's Chemical Essays.
The latest numbers of the London Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews are not deficient in entertaining and instructive matter. In each, some of the subjects treated are equally important and attractive; and in the Edinburgh particularly, more ability and animation are displayed than we have had occasion to remark about that work for a considerable time. Its spirit and tone as to politics are, as usual, more acceptable to Americans than those of the Quarterly. The latter, we find, commends Lieutenant White's History of a Voyage to the China Sea, (an American Book) and is indebted to it for the contents of an interesting article. The subject of another article is the work entitled "A Sketch of Old England, by a New-England man," and here, we think, the famous Quarterly Reviewer has been "fairly caught." He ascribes the production, with what degree of truth we know not, to Mr. J. K. Paulding, whom he calls, with an irony harmless here at least, "a poet and politician of the first grade, and singularly noted in America for the liberality of his principles and the suavity of his disposition." He deals with the author as a real traveller in England, though he observes—"There may be those who will pretend to doubt whether any such traveller ever existed, and whether these volumes are not a mere compilation from radical newspapers, treasonable pamphlets, blasphemous libels, vulgar jest books, and all that species of ribald literature."
The truth is, we apprehend, that the author of the Sketch had not been in England when he wrote it, but made it up cleverly from materials less exceptionable than those of which Mr. Gifford compounded his libels on the American people. He availed himself, we may resume, of British publications of a different class from the species of litera-

ture above mentioned; which, by the way, is no worse than the farragoes of the Fearons and Fauces from which the Quarterly Reviewers have laboriously compiled various articles.

It is the triumph of the author of the Sketch that he has engaged the literary enemy of his country in the task of citing and reproaching statements which, to say the worst of them, are akin to such as had been selected by the same critic from British publications for the purpose of traducing the United States. The quizzing which was intended by the American, the Reviewer quotes as serious matter, and now and then formally contradicts: for instance, he says—"Twickenham, our author assures us, is a village exactly opposite Greenwich and connected with it by a bridge. Greenwich and Twickenham, we always knew were on opposite sides of the river, but we fancied that they were nearly twenty miles asunder, and that all London was interposed between them." Now we guess that our countryman misplaced Greenwich thus, in humorous imitation of the Edinburgh Geographer who makes Burlington lie opposite to Philadelphia. On the whole, on this occasion, the Quarterly Reviewer is as shrewd and wise as the Bishop who read Gulliver's travels with the greatest attention, and came to the conclusion that Lemuel was some what addicted to exaggeration. There is much bitterness against the Americans displayed in the article in question, which we might excuse, considering the immediate excitement, if the first provocation had not been given by the British writers.

Philadelphia Nat. Gaz.

National Legislature.

18TH CONGRESS....SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....TUESDAY, DEC. 21.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

The Senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill making provisions for the services and expenditures of Gen. LA FAYETTE.

Mr. MACON, of North-Carolina, rose, with great reluctance, to express his objection to the bill. Tho' it was of little importance what objections he might have to any bill before the Senate, he could not refrain, on this occasion, from speaking his sentiments openly. He admitted the value of the services of Gen. La Fayette, to their full extent; his objection was not the sum proposed—but it was this: La Fayette had been adopted into the American family, and could it be asked of Congress to do more for an adopted son, than for one of her own? He had wished to have him placed on this footing, but nothing more could be required. All this had been done. He believed La Fayette had made great sacrifices—he as firmly believed it, as he did any thing under the sun; his mind, body and estate, had been devoted to the success of our cause; but this was no reason why more should be done for him than for an American citizen. Many an American had gone into the war affluent, and come out poor. This, then, said Mr. Macon, is my objection. It is the true conviction of my own mind, and it is as disagreeable to me to state it, as it is unpleasant to the Senate to hear it. It is not the sum, but the ground I have stated. I have no doubt, said Mr. M. of the passage of the bill.

[Mr. BROWN, of Ohio, here made some remarks in favor of postponing the bill, in order to obtain information.]

Mr. HAYNE, of S. C. remarked, that the observations made by the hon. gentleman, rendered it his duty, though it was done with regret, as he had hoped the bill would pass without opposition, as chairman of the committee, to submit the principles on which the Committee had proceeded in presenting the present bill. He trusted that he should be able to satisfy the scruples of the hon. gentleman, and that there would be no necessity of recommitting the bill.

With regard to the objections made by his friend on his right, (Mr. Macon,) they affected the making any compensation, under any circumstance whatever, to individuals, either for services rendered or sacrifices made. He understood he had said, it was immaterial, whether an individual should have spent his substance in the service of his country—should have put his hand in his purse and paid the expenses of the war, still that for such services no compensation could be made.

He could show that this was the fact—that it was precisely the case with regard to Gen. La Fayette. He had expended his fortune in our service, and he should contend it was right, it was necessary—they were called on by duty to themselves, at least to refund the expenses to which he had been subjected.

Mr. Hayne proceeded to say, that he held documents in his hand which it became his duty to submit to the Senate—documents derived from the highest authority. The paper he held in his hand contained accounts from the proper officers, shewing the expenses of La Fayette, and pointing out the manner in which his estate had been dissipated in the service of liberty. In the year 1777, he had an

annual income of 146,000 francs, equal to 28,700 dollars. This had been almost entirely expended in the services to which he had rendered to liberty, in this and the other hemisphere. During a period of six years, from the year 1777 to 1783, he had expended, in the American service, 700,000 francs, equal to 140,000 dollars. This document, said Mr. H. is derived from the most authentic source in France, and has come into my hands from a respectable member of this house, without the knowledge or consent of the General and his friends.

The fact to which he called their attention was, that during the six years the General had been engaged in the service, he had expended \$140,000 of his fortune; he was in a state of prosperity, and in the enjoyment of a plentiful fortune in his own country, when he resolved to come to this. He purchased a ship, raised, equipped, armed and clothed a regiment at his own expense, and when he landed on these coasts, he came freighted with the munitions of war, which he distributed gratuitously to our army. It is on record that he clothed and put shoes on the feet of the naked, suffering soldiers of America, and that during six years he sacrificed \$140,000. He asked for no compensation—he made out no account—he received no pay—he spent his fortune for this country, and not only gave his services, but hazarded his life in its defence, shed his blood in its service, and returned home broken in his fortune.—What did Government do? After the war, in 1794, they gave him the full pay of a Major General, to which he was entitled 12 or 14 years before. If any American citizen had done as much, and brought in an account stating he had expended \$140,000, and made application for compensation, would it not have been granted? Indeed, if we were to make out an account current of the expenses and sacrifices of the General, it would far exceed the sum now proposed. But he never rendered a claim: he would have starved ere he would have done it.

I have other documents, said Mr. Hayne, to which I shall briefly refer. There is one fact which shews how alive he was to every honorable sentiment. He has made sacrifices that can never be repaid. Congress, in their gratitude, made him a donation of 11,000 acres of land, which, at the value of lands at that time, was not worth more than \$11,000; and, by an act of 1804, they authorised him to locate this land on any spot in the United States that might be vacant; and his agent accordingly located it in the neighborhood of New-Orleans. In 1807, Congress passed an act, confirming the title to the City Council of New-Orleans, all lands within 600 yards of its limits.

Part of the land belonging to Gen. La Fayette was included in this grant, and on the fact being communicated to him in France by his agent, accompanied by legal advice of the validity of his title, he replied, that it was not for him to inquire into the circumstances, but that he, receiving bounty from the government of the United States, could only receive it as they chose to give it; and directed his agent to enter a relinquishment of the land in question. This land, according to the estimate of gentlemen from Louisiana, is now worth \$300,000. But there is another circumstance to be stated; having located the land, he made a contract with an Irish Baronet for the sale of a portion of it, and he afterwards made it his business to find him out—he relinquished his own right, and, at his own expense, induced him to relinquish every legal claim that he could have upon the United States. This relinquishment was on file in the Land Office, and Mr. H. submitted the documents to the examination of the Senate.

These claims appear certainly in a very strong, and he might say, irresistible shape before the Senate. His hon. friend, on the right, had said that we treat this gentleman better than we do our native sons; but it appeared that they barely did him justice. Did the gentleman doubt that this government were in the habit of making remuneration for sacrifices and services—he would refer to an act passed in 1790, granting compensation to Frederick William Baron Steuben, for sacrifices and services.

Mr. H. proceeded to refer to many instances where the government had not only granted pecuniary assistance, but had granted a whole township of land for sacrifices and services. He was not one of those who were afraid of making precedents—a good precedent can never do evil; and when nations, as well as individuals, gave way to the noblest feelings of our nature, they best promoted the glory of the country and the welfare of the people; but the case of La Fayette could form no precedent—it stood alone. Could this country be born again—could it assume a second childhood, and be placed in circumstances similar to those in which it had formerly been? If this were possible, if it could be reduced again to equal distress, be struggling for existence, about to perish, without funds, arms, clothing, or ammunition, and looking around for help—if, under such circumstances, a foreign nobleman should step forward and devote his life and fortune to her service, sacrificing every thing, and shedding his blood in her behalf, and, while the scale was depressed, throwing himself into the balance, and deciding its fate—

surely, such a man would be entitled to the warmest gratitude of the country.

He thought this was a case of its own kind, and could never happen again—but, if it could, they would follow the brilliant example which would this day be set.—With regard to the objection to the thing itself, the honorable gentleman from Ohio wished it to be recommitted for some emendations, but he had not proposed any instructions to the committee, and they were ignorant of what he desired. He knew there was a very large majority in both Houses of Congress, and an overwhelming majority among the people, who desired that some such expression should be given of the public feeling.—The only difference was, as to the mode of doing it, and the amount. And where so many concur, it was necessary that individuals should sacrifice their private opinions on the subject. It was impossible to devise a scheme which would satisfy every one; for there would always be some one to raise objections—whether the intended donations should be in money, stock, or lands. He could assure them, that the committee had taken the greatest pains, and had not been able to devise any plan which could approach nearer the general sentiment, than the one they had adopted. Their object was to make such an appropriation as should comfort his declining years, and smooth his path to the grave. It would be, besides, a perpetual monument of their gratitude. The stock would remain on the books to the last; and when they had redeemed all other debts, then they would redeem the debt of gratitude which they owed to this distinguished soldier. A tract of land would have a tendency to keep him amongst us, and would be a portion for his children. It would also add to the grace of the gift, and the impression it would produce. It was his opinion that the public acts ought to be done gracefully.—It would make a favorable impression abroad.

Mr. Hayne said he would solicit his friends to relinquish their private opinions on this occasion. Such an act as this, to be well done, should be delicately and promptly managed; and he hoped, as this was the general sense, they would yield. To send him back to France, without making any provision for him, would leave him to linger out his last days in poverty, and make him a public spectacle for all Europe—you leave him without means of obtaining those acts of kindness and attention so useful and necessary in the decline of life.

Mr. Macon said he did not like the President's Message. He did not know the opinion of others on the subject, only spoke to satisfy himself. Whatever they might choose to think, he conceived it a public duty to speak as he did. He had had no conversation with others on the subject. *A man who risks all loses all.* He had no doubt about every word of the manuscripts his friend had in his hand, and there was no occasion to tell him they did not come from La Fayette himself.

At the suggestion of some friends, Mr. Brown said he would withdraw his motion, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day; and on the question—shall the bill pass? Mr. Noble called for the Ayes and Noes, not being able to give his sanction to it.

The Ayes and Noes were demanded by one fifth of the whole number present; and those who voted in the affirmative were,

Messrs. Barbour, Bouigny, Chandler, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Elliott, Findlay, Gailard, Hayne, Holmes of Maine, Holmes of Mississippi, Johnson of Kentucky, Johnson of Louisiana, Kelly, King of Alabama, King of New-York, Knight, Lanman, Lloyd of Md. Lloyd of Mass. Lowrie, Jackson, McLean, Mills, Palmer, Parrott, Seymour, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Van Buren, Van Dyke, Williams—37.

Noes—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Brown, Cobb, Macon, Noble, Ruggles—7.

The bill thus passed the Senate.

MONDAY, JAN. 3.—Mr. Smith, from the committee of both Houses, appointed to wait on Gen. La Fayette, with a copy of the act concerning him, reported that the committee waited on the General at 12 o'clock on Saturday last, and presented him with a copy of the act, and with a copy of the resolutions of both Houses; and that the General returned an answer.

The address of the Committee was read, and, with the answer of the General, was ordered to be noted on the Journal.

GENERAL: We are a Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, charged with the office of informing you of the passage of an Act, a copy of which we now present. You will perceive, from this act, Sir, that the two Houses of Congress, aware of the large pecuniary as well as other sacrifices which your long and arduous devotion to the cause of freedom has cost you, have deemed it their privilege to reimburse a portion of them, as having been incurred in part on account of the United States. The principles which have marked your character will not permit you to oppose any objection to the discharge of so much of the national obligation to you as admits of it. We are directed to express to you the confidence as well as request of the two Houses of Congress, that you will, by an acquiescence in their wishes in this respect, add another to the many signal proofs you have afforded of your esteem for a people whose esteem for you can never cease until they have ceased to prize the liberty they now enjoy, and to venerate the virtues by which it was acquired. We have only to subjoin an expression of our gratification in being the organs of

this communication, and of the distinguished personal respect with which we are, your obedient servants,

R. SMITH, } Committee on the part of the Senate.
ROB. Y. HAYNE, }
D. BOULIGNY, }
W. S. ARCHER, } Committee of the House of Representatives.
S. VAN RENSSLAER, }
PHILIP S. MARKLEY, }

Washington, Jan. 1, 1825.

To this Address of the Committee the General returned the following answer:

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1, 1825.

Gentlemen of the Committee of both Houses of Congress:

The immense and unexpected gift, which, in addition to former and considerable bounties, it has pleased Congress to confer upon me, calls for the warmest acknowledgments of an old American soldier and adopted son of the United States, two titles dearer to my heart than all the treasures in the world.

However proud I am of every sort of obligation received from the people of the United States, and their Representatives in Congress, the large extent of this benefaction might have created in my mind feelings of hesitation, not inconsistent, I hope, with those of the most grateful reverence. But the so very kind resolutions of both Houses, delivered by you, Gentlemen, in terms of equal kindness, preclude all other sentiments except those of the lively and profound gratitude, of which, in respectfully accepting the munificent favor, I have the honor to beg you will be the organs.

Permit me, also, gentlemen, to join a tender of my affectionate personal thanks to the expression of the highest respect, with which I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

LA FAYETTE.

CAPTIONS OF LAWS

Enacted by the Legislature of North-Carolina at its session of 1824-5.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act to extend the right of reviving actions where the plaintiff or defendant may die pending the suit. [No suit, to which an executor or administrator is a party, shall abate by the death of such executor or administrator; but may be revived by or against the administrator *de bonis non* of the deceased party.]

2. Authorising the making of a turnpike road from the Saluda Gap, in Buncombe, by the way of Smith's, Murrayville, Asheville, and the Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line. [State to subscribe for 100 shares, at \$50 each.]

3. Amending the act of 1819, to provide for the payment of witnesses in certain cases. [Where the Court or Solicitor dismisses a prosecution on behalf of the state, the Court may order the witnesses to be paid.]

4. Allowing amendments on writs of error and appeals, and authorising the Supreme Court to make amendments.

5. Amending the act of 1818, laying duties on sales at auction. [Contemplates a duty on private sales, by auctioneers, regulated by a previous sale or sales at auction.]

6. Amending the act of 1814, concerning divorce and alimony [Repeals so much of said act as requires 12 months to elapse after filing the petition, and so much as imposes a tax of 10 pounds on the person cast; and provides that if the party petitioning make oath that he or she is not worth 200 dollars, bond for the payment of costs shall not be required.]

7. For restraining theatrical representations in the vicinity of the University. [Makes it indictable for persons to exhibit theatrical representations within five miles of Chapel Hill.]

8. Concerning the lands held under leases, from the Tuscarora tribe of Indians. [Lands held under such leases to be considered real estate.]

9. Directing the contemplation of a public road, commenced by Aaron Alberson, from Parkville, in Perquimans county, to Pasquotank river bridge. [Appoints commissioners to receive subscriptions and contract for the completion of said road; and, should the sum raised by subscription be insufficient for the purpose, authorises the Public Treasurer to supply the deficiency, if not exceeding \$2,500, out of the fund appropriated for Internal Improvement.]

10. To carry into effect the contract made by Benjamin Robinson and William Robards, commissioners on behalf of the state, with certain Cherokee Indians.

11. Granting further time to file appeals in the Supreme Court. [Allows the appellant any time within the first seven days of the term to file his appeal.]

12. Amending the act of 1819, to create a fund for internal improvement, and to establish a board for the government thereof. [Reduces the number of the Board from six to three; limits the salary of the Civil Engineer to \$3,500; and reduces the pay of the Secretary of the Board from 6 to 3 dollars per day, for every day the Board shall be in session.]

13. Appointing commissioners to superintend the laying off and improving that part of the great state road between the town of Jefferson and the Tennessee line, in Ashe county. [Provides that the commissioners shall publish proposals for said work, which shall be given to the lowest bidder; and authorises them to draw \$300 from the fund set apart for internal improvement, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect.]

14. Authorising and pointing out the method how the state road, running through Haywood county, may hereafter be altered. [Appoints commissioners for said road, and provides in what manner alterations are to be made thereon.]

15. Respecting military land warrants. [Constitutes the Governor, the Public Treasurer and Comptroller a board to pass on all claims for military land warrants, which shall be preferred on or before the 1st of July next; after which time, no such warrants are to be issued under the authority of this state.]

16. Altering and amending the act of 1823, entitled, "An act for the relief of such persons as became purchasers of the Cherokee lands, sold under the authority of this state." [Grants a stay of proceedings on the bonds given by the purchasers of said lands until the next General Assembly; and authorises the Treasurer to receive from such purchasers one eighth part of the original purchase money, together with the interest thereon.]

17. Authorising the Public Treasurer to purchase Bank Stock. [Authorises the Treasurer to purchase stock in any of the banks of this state, to such amount and at such times as he may deem advisable, at a price not exceeding par value.]

18. Directing the erection of a Treasury Office, authorising the Treasurer to employ an Assistant Clerk, directing improvements in the office of the Secretary of State, and fixing hours of business to be observed by the Heads of Departments. [Appropriates \$2,500 for the erection of a brick or stone building, on the south east section of the Capitol Square, for the accommodation of the Treasurer, as an office; directs the Secretary of State to cause certain improvements to be made in his office; authorises the Treasurer to employ from time to time, as occasion may require, an additional Clerk; and fixes the hours of attendance, at office, of Heads of Departments and other officers at the seat of government, at from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M. and 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the year, Sundays and the 4th of July excepted.]

19. Supplemental to an act, passed at the present session, entitled "An act to amend an act passed in the year 1819, to create a fund for internal improvement, and to establish a board for the government thereof." [Allows the Civil Engineer one dollar and fifty cents per day for travelling expenses.]

20. Further prescribing the duty of the Public Printer. [Makes it his duty to attach to the acts of Assembly a statement of the revenue of the state, and publish the same in the state paper.]

21. Regulating the inspection of saw mill lumber. [Prescribes the quality of lumber which shall be considered merchantable; renders any inspector, who inspects lumber contrary to the provisions of this act, liable to a fine of \$100; and excludes all persons, except authorised inspectors, from inspecting lumber, under a penalty of \$100 fine.]

22. Amending the act of 1821, to consolidate into one the several acts relative to the appointment of Trustees of the University and for other purposes. [Authorises the annual meetings of the Board of Trustees to control and restrain the business to be transacted by the special meetings thereof.]

23. Amending the act of 1823, entitled "An act to amend the militia laws of this state relative to the cavalry." [Provides that each troop of cavalry shall consist of not less than 24 dragoons, exclusive of non-commissioned officers.]

24. Providing against the introduction and spreading of contagious or infectious diseases in this state. [Authorises the officers of police of incorporated towns to take such precautionary measures, and provide such penalties for the breach of them, as they may deem necessary, to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into their respective towns.]

25. Repealing the act of last session, to amend the laws making provision for widows. [Repeals the act of 1823, and allows the widow one bed and necessary furniture, one wheel and one pair of cards, if such articles be among the goods of the husband.]

26. Fixing certain fees of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts. [Allows the Clerks of said Courts, for every copy and exemplification of record, ten cents per copy sheet in addition to the fees heretofore allowed.]

27. Giving the assent of North Carolina to and enforcing in this state certain acts of the Legislature of Tennessee, relative to the Smoky Mountain Turnpike Company, and authorising a subscription on the part of this state to the stock of said company. [Authorises the Public Treasurer to subscribe for 100 shares at 20 dollars each, of said stock.]

28. Extending the provisions of the act of 1822, granting further time to perfect titles to lands within this state. [Extends it to January, 1826.]

29. Repealing, in part, the act of 1820, further pointing out the duty of guardians.

30. To provide for revising and consolidating the several acts concerning administrators and executors. [Appoints William Gaston commissioner to revise and consolidate said acts and report them to the next General Assembly.]

31. Amending the act of 1810, pre-

scribing the manner in which the public printing shall be regulated.

32. Extending the provisions and penalties of the act of 1819, more effectually to punish the making, passing, or attempting to pass counterfeit bank notes, (Provides that the counterfeiting of notes of the Bank of the United States shall be punished in the same manner as for counterfeiting notes of the banks of this state.)

33. Continuing in force certain parts of the act of 1822, for the promotion of Agriculture and family domestic manufactures, and for other purposes. (Continues so much of said act as relates to the establishment of a Board of Agriculture; confines the expenditures of the board to the publication of a volume of essays and reports on agricultural subjects, including the expense of taking and publishing a geological and mineralogical survey of the state; and allows the several counties a further time of two years to form agricultural societies, and to obtain their proportionable part of the fund set apart for the promotion of agriculture.)

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1825.

MARKETS.—At our last dates, Cotton was selling in Fayetteville at 12½ and 13½ cents. 5000 bales were received at that place during the last three months. **Groceries.**—Coffee, prime green, 18 a 21; 2d and 3d qualities, 17 a 20; sugar, Muscovado, prime, 10½ a 11½; common, 8 a 9; Molasses, 28 a 30; tea, imperial and gunpowder, 150 a 175, Hyson, 120.

Cheese.—Cotton, ordinary to fair, 10 a 11½; good to prime, 12 a 13. **Groceries.**—Coffee, 22 a 25; tea, Hyson, 125 a 150; sugar, Jamaica, 10 a 13; brown, 8 a 11; molasses, 35 a 45.

Charlotte.—The Courier, of Jan. 4th, says:—"The holidays, and the inclemency of the weather, during the past week, tended to lessen the business which would otherwise have been done. Sales of *Uplands*, however, to some extent, were effected at a small advance on previous rates. We now quote from 11 to 15 cents, although in one or two instances, 15½ cents have been paid; and the recent advices from England are calculated to sustain, if not to advance these rates."

Groceries.—Coffee, prime green, 18 a 19; inferior to good, 14½ a 17; sugar, Muscovado, 8½ a 9½; brown 8 a 8½; molasses, 28 a 30; tea, Hyson, 100 a 105.

SOUTHERN PREACHER.

This work has at length been published; and subscribers in this quarter of the state, are requested to call at the store of Messrs. SMITH & CARSON, and receive their books.

The legislature of this state adjourned on the 5th instant, after a very protracted session. A list of the public acts will be found in this week's paper. Among the several resolutions passed, is one of considerable importance, to wit:—appointing the Hon. John F. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Caldwell, Peter Browne, Esq. and the Hon. Duncan Cameron, to prepare a plan or system of public education, for the instruction of children of poor or indigent parents, and to report it at the next session of the General Assembly.

This session of the legislature, it is stated in the Register, has been longer than any ever before held in this state; and it would be gratifying if we could add, that more liberality, statesman-like views, and public spirit, have been exhibited. But *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

Congress.—We publish this week some of the debates in Congress, on the bill granting a sum of money and a township of land to LAFAYETTE. The facts disclosed, we presume, will be new to most of our readers, and satisfy every one that Congress has done nothing more than an act of sheer justice. If we can find room, we may in our next publish a part of the debate in the House of Representatives; though Mr. HAYNE's speech embodies all the facts in the case.

It is gratifying to us to know, that only one member from this state, (Nathaniel Aaron,) voted against the appropriation to Lafayette. The grant made to Lafayette is not a gift; it is only a modicum of what, on every principle of justice, and equity, and honor, is justly due him for services rendered and claims relinquished. The individual who refuses to pay a just debt, is branded with dishonor; how much more dishonorable is it then in a nation. But the nation has acted worthily of its character; though some of its representatives would have been willing to make it the scorn and ridicule of Europe, and degrade it in the estimation of every honorable and liberal mind. That in

pursuing the course they did, they acted from honest motives, we have no doubt; but that they have reflected any credit on their characters as statesmen, is very questionable.

By a law of South-Carolina, passed at the late session of the legislature, females are exempted from arrest for debt, under a *ca. sa.* This is an example which every state in the Union ought to follow. It is a disgrace to the age, to incarcerate a helpless woman, for the paltry consideration of dollars and cents. No man of feeling, it may be said, will be guilty of an act like this; very true: but many unfeeling men have been guilty of it. It would seem proper, therefore, that a law, which is resorted to by the cruel and hard-hearted only, should be expunged from the statute-books. If laws are made for them, it should be to punish them for their oppression, not to protect them in it.

The resolution, introduced into the legislature of Georgia, instructing the representatives in Congress from that state, should it appear that Mr. Crawford cannot be elected President, to vote for Gen. Jackson, as a second choice, was ordered to lie on the table during the remainder of the session, by a vote of 63 to 43. The reader can judge whether this result augurs more favorably to the prospects of Gen. Jackson than of Mr. Adams.

The following is a correct statement of the votes given at the late election for President and Vice-President of the United States:

President.		Vice-President.	
Gen. Jackson,	99	Mr. Calhoun,	182
Mr. Adams,	84	Mr. Sandford,	30
Mr. Crawford,	41	Mr. Macon,	24
Mr. Clay,	37	Gen. Jackson,	13
	261	Mr. Van Buren,	9
		Mr. Clay,	2
		Blank,	1
			261

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the regular packet ship Pacific, Captain Maxwell, arrived at New York, the editors of the Evening Post have received their files of London and Liverpool papers; the former to the evening of the 16th, and the latter to the 17th November. They have also been politely favored by Capt. Maxwell, with the latest London papers.

PORTUGAL.—There had been another abortive attempt at Revolution in Portugal instigated by the partisans of Prince Miguel. Having been suppressed, the king, who appears to be very popular, with the army generally, and with the people, passed over the occurrence as slightly as possible.

SPAIN.—Ferdinand is stated to have been baffled in all his attempts in England, France, Holland, and Germany, to obtain a loan. His refusal to acknowledge the Constitutional debt, is said to be the cause of this. It is confirmed that a part of the French troops will evacuate Spain at the period fixed by the last treaty of occupation.

"HOLY ALLIANCE."—Another Congress of the "Holy Alliance," to be held at St. Petersburg, is talked of. Their object is said to be the consideration of the affairs of Greece, Spain, and South America.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The British Parliament was not expected to meet before the beginning of February. The King had had another attack of the gout, which prevented him from going abroad. He was recovering. Sir Charles Stuart, the ambassador to France, had returned to London, and Viscount Granville had been appointed his successor. Sir Charles Bagot, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands. Mr. Y. Fitzgerald, it is said, will proceed early in the spring to take on himself the duties of Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Sir W. Franklin, Chief Justice at Madras, died at Calcutta on the 19th of May.

An affair of honour took place on the 25th Oct. in the country of Fife, between a Mr. Westall and Captain Gourlay, when the latter was shot dead on the spot. The dispute, it is said, originated at the late Doncastear races, on a wagering question.

A dreadful fire had taken place in Fleet-street, London. It commenced in the shop of Mr. Bond, linen draper, No. 87, and extended to several of the adjoining premises, and caused a destruction of property to nearly the amount of 100,000 sterling. No lives were lost.

Another fire, on the following day, totally destroyed the premises of Messrs. Wilkinson & son, cabinet makers and upholsterers, No. 14 Ludgate-street, and considerably injured the adjoining buildings. One fireman was missing, who was supposed to have perished in the flames.

From almost every part of Germany there are afflicting details of the unprecedented devastations occasioned by floods. The rivers, surcharged by long continued heavy rains, have everywhere overflowed their banks, and deluged the adjacent districts.

The William & John, Taber, from N. York, for Harlingen, was totally lost the 3d instant, on Vlieblad. Crew drowned, except the mate.

The Liverpool papers of the 15th Nov. state that "The sales of Cotton this week average about 200 bags daily, but the demand has now rather subsided; little alteration in prices can be stated." On the 12th prices had declined about ¼ in the lb. of U. S. description, and 1-8 in Brazil.

THE GREEKS.

The naval campaign in the Archipelago appears at length to be brought to a conclusion, and the issue is far more favorable for the Greeks than their most sanguine friends had dared to anticipate. The military and naval force which the Captain Pacha had under his command

in the spring was sufficient, with ordinary management, to sweep all the Greek vessels from the seas, and to conquer every island of the Archipelago. The views of the Porte appear to have been at least equal to their resources; Ipsara, Samos, Hydra, and Speizza were to have been subdued, and the fall of these places would have involved the easy capture of all the other islands. The various defeats by which this great armament has been dissipated and destroyed in contest with an enemy of contemptible strength, partake more of the character of romance than of ordinary events. The accounts from Constantinople inform us, that the Capt. Pacha who left the Dardanelles a few months since with several hundred sail, consisting of ships of the line, frigates and transports, has re-entered the straits with his own ship, attended only by a single frigate and ten transports. The Egyptian armament, which seems to have been well equipped and of great force, and which carried 10,000 men for the capture of the Morea, has, we hope, fared no better than the Captain Pacha. The finest frigate in the possession of the Bey of Egypt, the Africa, built in the Thames, was burnt off Stanchio; one of his admirals, if not his son, has been captured; many other ships have been taken and destroyed; and the rest are, in all probability, flying before the victorious Greeks in confusion and dismay. Most of the naval triumphs of the Greeks have formerly been gained by means of their fire-ships; but in one of the late battles, if not in all, they have come to close quarters with the large ships of the enemy; and Admiral Miaulis was at one time beset in the midst of the hostile fleet. The coolest observer of the late series of conflicts in the Archipelago must be struck with astonishment at the success of the Greeks; and it is at present almost impossible to comprehend, by what combination of skill, daring, and energy, they have been achieved.

THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

Capt. Lyon, of his Majesty's ship Griper, arrived unexpectedly at the Admiralty on Thursday morning. His return has been partly occasioned by his having been unable to get into Repulse Bay. The Griper had experienced the most extraordinary continuance of bad weather ever remembered by any seaman on board. They had had but five fair days during the whole voyage, and one of the five was Monday last. They have lost all their anchors, and their boats were all stove in. We are happy to learn, however, that no lives have been lost. Captain Lyon reports, that the whale fishery, from the badness of the weather, has been very unproductive. The whalers he spoke had been all unsuccessful.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who attended the celebration of the 204th Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

"The concourse of people was very and unusually great. Mr. Everett's Oration was a most triumphant display of erudition and eloquence. He was two hours in delivering it, and I never listened to such an all-powerful effort of mind. His range was grand, instructive, and glowing as the coruscations of the thunder-cloud. He showed the effects which have resulted from the establishment of civil and religious liberty by the Pilgrims of Plymouth—traced the rise and progress, and fall, of other nations; gave a retrospect of this—its present imposing attitude, and a glowing picture of its future destinies. It was an American, speaking like a prophet of truth, with the zeal and imposing majesty of the Genius of Freedom. The audience were so wrought up, by his startling pathos and intense blaze of rhetoric—the philosophical, political, and religious scope of research, which rushed like a mighty torrent of intelligence upon the mind, as to make the effort of listening, at last, absolutely painful. It was, indeed, 'the feast of reason.' He has not only equalled the expectations of his friends, but far outstripped all his former wonderful efforts, and fixed the pillars of Hercules, to all other competitors, beyond which they cannot pass. He is an honour to his country: the age in which he lives—to the human race." *Nat. Journal.*

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

We mentioned, some time ago, that Gen. VIVES, when Ambassador in this country, declared to us in conversation that the story which had been circulated, of a quarrel or altercation between him and the Secretary of State, Mr. ADAMS, was utterly untrue. This falsehood was, an electioneering expedient, and employed to produce the impression that the Secretary had been irritable and unfair in his official intercourse with the foreign ministers. A respectable gentleman of this city transmitted our paragraph on the subject, to General VIVES, without our knowledge, and received from him, a few days since, the following reply, dated 21st Nov. 1824.

TRANSLATION.

"I have read, with the utmost disgust, the enormous lie which the American newspapers have printed concerning Mr. Adams and myself. Besides regarding him as one of the most enlightened men of his country, and of those

who are most active and efficient for its aggrandisement and happiness, I deem him entitled to be viewed by me as a man of honour, who would not have behaved with the baseness which is imputed to him, if I had given him provocation. This is an homage which I pay to his merits."

A letter from a Member of Congress, from this State, expresses a conviction that Mr. CRAWFORD's friends in the House, will vote for Mr. ADAMS, in preference to Gen. JACKSON—and that in the event of Mr. Adams being elected, Mr. Crawford may perhaps retain his place in the Treasury Department.

Charleston Courier.

Senators in Congress.—The Hon. David Barton is re-elected by the Legislature of Missouri, a Senator in Congress for six years, commencing on the 4th of March next. The vote in joint ballot was, for the Hon. Mr. Barton 50, Gen. Clark 15, Gen. Miller 4, Judge Pettibone 1.

In Illinois, after ten ballottings, ELIAS K. KANE, Esq. has been elected a Senator to Congress from that state for six years, from the 4th of March next. Mr. McLean, who has been recently elected to this office, is only for one session of Congress. Samuel D. Lockwood was the principal competitor of Mr. Kane. On the last ballot the vote was, for Kane 23, and Lockwood 21.

Manufactures.—A merchant of Cottonburg has invented a machine which can manufacture 10,000 nails in a minute. A patent has been granted to this ingenious mechanic, whose name is Umgewitz.

The estimate of the appropriations necessary for every branch of the Naval service, for the ensuing year, is \$2,298,000.

Twelve Members of Congress from Ohio, (Of 70) voted in the House of Representatives, against the appropriation for General LA FAYETTE! This is the State, that would teach South-Carolina, lessons of generosity, and philanthropy, and honor. Let Ohio go on—S. Carolina does not envy her growth in stature—much less her growth in favor, with earth or with heaven.

Chas. Courier.

The Commissioners of Charlotte are requested to take into consideration the miserable situation of our Grave Yard. Cattle, horses, hogs, &c. are suffered to run at large in the yard, breaking down the Head-Stones, destroying all the young growth of shade trees, and doing a great damage to our Church.

A CITIZEN.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. John Williamson, Mr. Robert Henderson, to Miss Eliza Simmons; and on the same day, by Thomas Beals, Esq. Mr. Nelson Glover, to Miss Eliza Townsend.

On the 12th inst. by John Weeks, Esq. Mr. JOHN BEAGHAM, to Miss LAVINIA ALEXANDER, daughter of Abner Alexander, all of this county.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED.

On the 24th ultimo, Mrs. REBECCA BREVARD, consort of Capt. Alexander Brevard, of Lincoln county, in the sixty-third year of her age.

She had been married for upwards of forty years, was afflicted with much sickness for most of that time, and her health was uniformly delicate and precarious. She had, notwithstanding, raised a large family of children, to whom she was the kindest and most affectionate of mothers. These, together with her venerable father, her affectionate husband, and many near relatives and friends, are left to lament their irreparable loss.

There is an amiable sentiment expressed by an elegant writer, to this amount:—That from the difference in age, arises a diversity in disposition, pursuits and habits, which must ever prevent that intimate and confidential friendship between parents and children, which their mutual affections would otherwise so naturally cherish and sanctify. That it is only after a separation by death from those near and dear friends, that we are enabled justly to appreciate their worth, or fully to understand the magnitude of the debt of gratitude which we owed to them, and which can never be repaid.

That these feelings, therefore, while they admonish us to an observant discharge of our duties to our parents while living, strongly intimate the certainty of a future state, in which we can do full homage to those virtues by which we have been sustained, and cordially reciprocate those affections which have been lavished upon us;—in which we shall know even as we are known.

On the 6th inst. JANE MACWHORTER, the infant daughter of Robert A. Brevard.

NOTICE.

AS I wish to quit the mercantile business, I wish to sell all the Goods I have on hand, on very low terms. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living 12 miles north of Charlotte.

Jan. 18, 1825.

J. G. TORRENCE.

Look Here!

I WILL prosecute, with all the rigor of the law, any person who shall cut, or haul any timber off the lands lately belonging to the heirs of Nicholas Giboney, deceased, without my permission.

Jan. 12, 1825.

GUY MAXWELL.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactures of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves \$500 for \$2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at \$2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1 Prize of \$500 (Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is \$500
1 do \$300 (Family Coach)	is 300
1 do \$250 (Gig)	is 250
1 do \$180 (do.)	is 180
1 do \$130 (do.)	is 130
2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is 200
2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is 160
2 do \$20 (Bedsteads)	is 40
3 do \$14 (a set of Tables)	is 42
2 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is 24
3 do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is 30
1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is 8
10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is 60
10 do \$5 (Hats)	is 50
1 do \$4 (Candlestand)	is 4
1 do \$3 (do)	is 3
20 do \$3 (do)	is 60
300 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is 600
431 do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.)	is 431

793 \$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

15*

Public Sale.

ON Thursday, 27th instant, will be exposed to public sale, at Haye's Mills, all my stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Lumber, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Also, two Stills and forty or fifty Still vessels.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

BENJA. JOHNSON.

The above Sale is postponed until Thursday, the 10th of February next.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

A tract of about 100 acres of land, lately the property of the heirs of Moses Hayes, dec'd. lying on the north-west side of Paw Creek, between the Charlotte and Steel Creek roads, on which is a pretty good dwelling-house, barn, &c. Also, a tract of seven acres of meadow land, lying on the same creek, a little below the above tract. If not disposed of previous to the day of the above sale, it will then be offered publicly for sale or rent.

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Notice.

ALL persons standing indebted to the subscriber, payment to be made in Plank and Scantling, are hereby requested to come forward and fulfil their engagements. Those indebted to me either by note or book account, will please call, on or before the 20th February next, or they may expect to find them placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

N. B. Specie will be required, in all cases, should failure be made in the above lumber, notes and book accounts.

A liberal price will be given for 10,000 good Shingles.

ROBERT M. STERLING.

Charlotte, Jan. 15, 1825.—3t18

DOCTOR FOX

RESPECTFULLY solicits those indebted to him, to call immediately and make settlement. Being under the necessity of attending to his profession in the west, early in the ensuing spring, such as disregard this request longer than the February Court, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer after that time.

January 13, 1825.

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FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, at his store in Kirtsville, are for the last time reminded, that, unless payment is made, on or before Saturday, the 22d inst. they will be placed in the hands of William Lucky, Esq. for collection, without any discrimination whatever. All those desirous of saving costs, will govern themselves accordingly.

DAVID MARTIN.

Kirtsville, Jan. 18, 1825.

1w16

POETRY.

OLDEN TIME.

There is a mystery on departed things,
Which renders distance beautiful; no more
The alchemist, with crucible and ore,
To light miraculous invention brings—
No more, at eve, wrapt up in sable gown,
What time the babe sets out on life's career,
Gazing on night, the sage astrologer
Notes every planetary aspect down:
The hooded monk, no more, in gothic aisle
Sequester'd, ponders o'er his massy tome,
As, thro' the stained glass, the sunbeams roam
Upon his wall, with many colored smile;
Romance is passing from us all the while—
Witchcraft, and sheeted ghost, and haunted
dome!

FROM THE ITALIAN OF FILICAJA.

ON THE EARTHQUAKES IN SICILY.

Here once ye were, great states! nor doth remain
A single stone to tell your tale, and say,
Here the wide earth did open; here one day
Stood Syracuse; here was Catania's reign.

Among the solitary sands in vain
I seek ye in yourselves, and find decay,
And dread, and silence all:—my steps I stay,
My eyes are big with tears, my heart with pain.
Thou dreadful dreaded God! here, then, I see,
And own thy might; does my soul not fear,
Or not acknowledge thee?—Arise! arise!
Ye cavern'd states, and show to mortal eyes
The mighty portent: let thy fate appear
A warning to the ages that shall be!

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Chronological extracts from MS. continued.

20th of October, 1780, General Morgan, with 300 continental infantry, commanded by Col. Howard, and about 80 or 90 cavalry, under Col. Washington, arrives in Charlotte, and join the militia about 700, commanded by Gen. Davidson. They encamp at 6 mile creek, about 12 miles south-east of Charlotte.

In November General Gates arrives with the remaining continental troops, and forms a camp near Charlotte.

Early in December, General Greene arrives in Charlotte, takes command of the Southern Army, and General Gates returns to the north.

12th of December, Col. Washington took Col. Rugeley's fort and upwards of 100 prisoners, by the stratagem of placing a pine log on cart wheels; which was taken by his adversary for artillery. 20th of December, Gen. Greene detaches Morgan over Broad river; at the same time he marches the rest of the army to Hicks's creek, near Cheraw, on the east side of Pee Dee— anecdote of Morgan when leaving Charlotte. 25th of December, the militia under General Davidson, and cavalry under Col. Davie, their term of service having expired, are discharged, and Col. Davie appointed Commissary General for the southern army.

1781.—Early in January, Lord Cornwallis detaches Col. Tarleton after Gen. Morgan, and leaves Winsboro' with his army, by slow movements, to support Tarleton.

17th January, battle at the Cowpens; Tarleton defeated, &c. When informed, the British moved from Winsboro'. Gen. Davidson ordered out the militia, and encamped between Charlotte and Catawba river. Gen. Morgan, after the battle, passes up by Gilbertstown, and commits his prisoners to Col. Washington's cavalry and the militia, who pass the Cane creek gap, through the Montague hills and down the west side of Catawba to the Island ford, where they crossed towards Virginia. Washington returned to Morgan, who, in the meantime, had marched to the eastward by a shorter route on the south side of said hills, crossed Sherill's ford on Catawba 30th of January or the 28th. When the British arrived at Ramsour's, they were within 16 miles of him, and Washington not joined him after conveying the prisoners.

Gen. Davidson divided his force to Beattie's and Tuckeseige fords, and stationed pickets at Cowan's, Tool's and other fords. On the 31st January, Gen. Greene, Gen. Morgan, Col. Washington and Gen. Davidson met at Beattie's ford; while in consultation half an hour, the British van came to the west side and encamped. The Generals went off to their respective commands; and when they were gone, General Davidson (by the advice of Gen. Greene), ordered 300 infantry, and Graham's cavalry, (60) to march to Cowan's ford, where they arrived about dusk.

Feb. 1st, Battle at Cowan's ford, cannonading at Beattie's ford—same day Tarleton defeats the militia, who had retreated from Beattie's ford, at Torrence's tavern.

Feb. 2d, the militia who had guarded the different fords on Catawba river,

concentrate at Mill Grove, on Rocky River, the British march as far as Joshua Nelson's, on the road towards Salisbury.

Feb. 3d, British reach Salisbury. Gen. O'Hara went on at dark, attacked the militia near the old trading ford on the Yadkin, and returned to Salisbury same night.

Feb. 5th, British leave Salisbury road to Shallow ford; at 2d creek bridge, were opposed by Col. Locke and some militia, and retarded some time. Locke had 1 killed and 1 wounded.

Feb. 8th, Capt. Graham's troop killed 1 and took 6 prisoners, on their march between Shallow ford and Salem.

Feb. 12th, all the troops assembled in the rear of Lord Cornwallis, about 700 in number, organized into a brigade, and Gen. Andrew Pickens, of South-Carolina, invested with the command, and James Jackson, (afterwards Governor of Georgia,) appointed Brigade Major, having had no command since the death of Gen. Davidson. Gen. Pickens marches on by Salem and Guilford Court-House to within 10 miles of Hillsborough, where Lord Cornwallis had his head-quarters.

Feb. 18, Gen. Pickens detaches Capt. Graham, with 20 of his dragoons and the same number of Captain Simmon's mounted riflemen, who march in the night, and at light in the morning attacked a piquet guard of 25 men at Hart's mill, 14 miles from Hillsboro'; killed and wounded 8, took 17 prisoners, and brought them safe to camp, though Tarleton's troop was at the mill in five minutes after the firing ceased. It was grinding for the army.

Pickens marches, as soon as his detachment arrives, towards Dan: in the evening is joined by Col. Lee's corps of cavalry and two companies of infantry.

Feb. 21st, Tarleton marches over Haw River towards Randolph county; is pursued by Pickens and Lee, who miss Tarleton, but meet Colonel Pyles, with 400 Tories, and defeat them. Tarleton retreats in the night towards Hillsborough; is again pursued, but narrowly escapes. Pickens and Lee separate; and the next day, Tarleton being reinforced, came after Pickens, drove in the rear-guard, and killed Major Macijah Lewis, a continental officer. Pickens retreated 8 miles in the night; a second time his rear was attacked, and he had to move. After this he kept moving every day on the head waters of Eno, Hyeo, and County Line creeks, until Gen. Greene crossed Dan and came to High Rock ford, on Haw River; then Pickens, Lee, Washington, and the continental infantry, took a position near the enemy, who had now crossed to the west of Allamance.

March 1st, a battle took place at Clop's mill, between Lee's corps, part of Pickens's and Col. Preston's Virginia riflemen, and Tarleton's troops and one battalion of infantry.

March 6th, Gen. O'Hara, Col. Webster, and Tarleton, with 1500 men, cross Allamance at day-break, push Pickens, Lee, Washington, Preston, and Col. Otho Williams' regular infantry for 12 miles—are obliged to fight or disperse—battle at Whitrell's mill on reedy fork of Haw River. Gen. Greene recedes to the iron works on Troublesome creek—Lord Cornwallis advances to New Garden.

March 15th, battle of Guilford.—It was believed, after Guilford battle, that Lord Cornwallis would attempt to return to Camden; and General Thomas Polk raised men to meet him at the Yadkin; but by the time they arrived at Salisbury, they heard that the British were marching for Wilmington, and the men were dismissed.

By the 1st of April, the Small Pox prevailed generally in the country thro' which the enemy had passed.

In April and May a considerable part of what was called the State troops of South-Carolina, was raised in the counties of Mecklenburg and Rowan. Each man found his own horse and military equipments, and engaged to serve ten months. The regiments commanded by Cols. Polk, Hampton and Hill, were mostly from those counties.

[To be continued hereafter.]

Patriotism, liberty, reform, and many other good things have got a bad name, by keeping bad company; for those who have ill inventions cannot afford to work with tools that have ill sounds. When a knave sallies forth to deceive us, he dresses up his thoughts in the best words, as naturally as his body in his best clothes; but they must expect a Flemish account, that gave him credit either for the one or the other.

In proportion as nations get more corrupt, more disgrace will attach to poverty, and more respect to wealth. But there are two questions that would completely reverse this order of things; what keeps some persons poor? and what has made some others rich? The true answer to these queries would often

make the poor man more proud of his poverty than the rich man of his wealth; and the rich man more justly ashamed of his wealth than the poor man, unjustly now is, of his poverty.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

THE INTREPID JURYMAN.

Extract from a late publication, entitled An Excursion from Sidmouth (in Devonshire) to Chester, by the Rev. Edmund Butcher.

I cannot help congratulating our country upon the inestimable value of trial by jury. I have lately met with a proof of its excellence, which ought not to be forgotten.

A judge, in the north-west circuit in Ireland, tried a cause, in which much of the local consequence of a gentleman in the neighborhood was implicated. It was a landlord's prosecution against one of his tenants, for assault and battery, committed on the person of the prosecutor by the defendant, in rescuing his only child, an innocent and beautiful girl, from personal violation. When the defendant was brought into court, the prosecutor also appeared, and swore to every fact laid down in the indictment. The poor defendant had no lawyer to tell his story; he, however, pleaded his own cause effectually, by appealing to the judgment of the heart. The jury found him not guilty.

The judge was enraged, and told the jury they must go back and re-consider the matter; adding he was astonished at their giving such an infamous verdict. The jury bowed, went back, and in a quarter of an hour returned, when the foreman, a venerable old man, thus addressed the bench: "My lord, in compliance with your desire, we went back to our room; but, as we there found no reason to alter our opinions or our verdict, we now return it to you in the same words as before—not guilty. We heard your lordship's reproof; but we do not accept it as properly applying to us. Individually, and in our private capacities, it is true, we are insignificant men; we claim nothing, out of this box, above the common regard due to our humble, yet honest stations; but, my lord, assembled here, as a jury, we cannot be insensible of the great importance of the office we now sustain. We feel glad that we are appointed, as you are, by the law and the constitution: not only to act impartially between the king and his subjects, the offended and the offender, but to form the barrier of the people, against the possible influence, prejudice, or corruption of the bench; to which we do not wish to offer the smallest degree of disrespect, much less of insult: we pay it the respect which one tribunal should pay to another, for the common honor of both. This jury did not accuse the bench of partiality or oppression—no, we looked upon it as the sanctuary of truth and justice: still, my lord, we cannot erase from our minds the records of our school-books. By them we were taught that kings and judges are but fallible mortals; and that the seat of justice has been polluted by a Tressilian, a Scroggs, and a Jeffreys." The judge frowned at these words, but the intrepid juror thus proceeded: "My lord, I am but a poor man; yet I am a free born subject, and a member of the constitution—nay, I am now higher, for I am one of its representatives: I therefore claim for myself and fellow jurors, liberty of speech."

The judge here resumed his complacency, and the orator continued his address. "We have nothing to do, my lord, with your private character: in this place it is veiled by your official one: we know you here only in that of judge; and, as such, we would respect you: you know nothing of us, but as a jury; and in that situation, we look to you for reciprocal respect; because we know of no man, however high his titles or his rank, in whom the law or the constitution would warrant an unprovoked insult towards the dearest and most valuable privileges they possess. We sit here, my lord, sworn to give a verdict according to our consciences, and the best of our judgments, on the evidence before us. We have, in our minds, discharged our duty as honest men. If we have erred, we are accountable, not to your lordships, nor to the king who appointed you; but to a higher power, the King of kings."

The bench was dumb, the bar silent; astonishment and applause murmured through the crowd—and the poor man was discharged.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.

The rich Cashmere Shawls are manufactured in the city of Cashmere, in the northern part of Hindostan, now subject to the Afghans. They are made of the wool or hair of a species of goat found in Thibet and Tartary, some of which have been introduced into France. A few years since, there were 16,000 looms and 48,000 persons in Cashmere employed in making shawls. A remarkable fine shawl occupies a loom and three persons more than a year; and of the best and most worked kinds, not so much as a quarter of an inch is completed in a day. For plain shawls a shuttle is used, but the variegated ones are woven

needles, one for each color, without shuttles. The rough side of the shawl is uppermost on the frame. The head workmen receive about 20 cts. per day, and the common workmen from 3 to 10 cents.

The Cashmerians manufacture a great many shawls from the wool of a breed of sheep, which are found in the vale of Cashmere, and in Thibet and Boutan. This wool, it is said, surpasses every other in the world for its softness, whiteness and fineness; and some travellers assert that it is from 20 to 22 inches in length! Camel's hair is also used for shawls. Most of the Cashmere shawls so called, that are imported into the United States, are manufactured in Europe.

Lieut. L. of the British Navy, had a most unfortunate hesitation in his speech—so much so, that when he was agitated, he could not be understood. One morning, giving orders, a man, in obeying him, fell overboard. The ship was in full sail. The Lieutenant, in agony, ran about, making every effort to explain what had happened. In vain—nobody could understand him. His agitation rose so high, that he attempted to throw himself overboard. The sailors held him, thinking he was seized with madness. At last, the Admiral came up. The Lieutenant then began again his unintelligible effort. He, however, could make nothing of it. At last he said, "if you can't speak you can sing." This did the business. The Lieutenant immediately began a favorite waltz.—"There's a man overboard, overboard—There! there!" pointing to where he fell. Instantly the ship was put back—the boat put off; and the poor fellow picked up at the last gasp.

An'ro Gemmel.—He was called the "King of Beggars," and was very fond of playing off little *jeu d'esprits* of his own formation. Once, as a priest was going to his church, he espied An'ro on the road, seemingly in the most profound meditation, pondering deeply, "with laden eye that loves the ground," on something lying in the way, and stepping seriously round it. The clergyman came up, and said, "Well, An'ro, what's this that seems to be puzzling you so? For my part, I see nothing but a horse-shoe on the road." "Dear me," returned the Gaberlunzie, with uplifted hands, "what disna that lair do—I ha'e glour'd at that shoe now the best part o' half an hour, an' diel tak' me gif I cud say whither it was a horse-shoe or a mare-shoe." This is Walter Scott's Edie Ochiltree.

LOSS OF THE SENSES.

A roguish boy stole the glasses from his grandfather's spectacles, and when the old gentleman put them on, finding he could not see, he exclaimed: "Mercy on me, I've lost my sight!" but thinking the impediment to vision might be the dirtiness of the glasses, took them off to wipe them: when not feeling them, he still more frightened, cried out, "Why what's come now, I have lost my feeling too!"

MORAL.

THE LIMITS OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE.

There is nothing of which we are more ready to complain, than of our narrow and confined views of nature, and of Providence, and of all things around us; and yet upon examination, it will be found, that our views extend, on every side, just as far as they ought; and that, to see and know more than is allowed us, instead of bringing any advantage, would produce certain misery. We pry, for instance, with impatient curiosity, into future events. Happily for us, they are veiled and covered up; and one peep behind that veil, were it permitted, would be sufficient to poison the whole comfort of our days by the anticipation of sorrows to come. In like manner, we often wish with great eagerness to penetrate into the secrets of nature, to look into the invisible works of God, to be made acquainted with the whole destiny of man. Our wish is denied; we are environed on all hands with mystery; and that mystery is our happiness. For were those great and visible objects fully disclosed, the sight of them would confound and overwhelm us. It would either totally derange our feeble faculties, or would engross our attention to such a degree, as to lay us aside from the business and concerns of this world, and have the same effect, as if we were carried away from the earth, and mingled among the inhabitants of some other planet. The knowledge that is allowed to us, was designed to fit us for acting our part in our present state. At the exact point, therefore, where usefulness ends, knowledge stops, and ignorance commences.—Light shines upon us, as long as it serves to guide our path; but forsakes us as soon as it becomes noxious to the eye; and salutary darkness is

appointed to close the scene. Thoughtless and stupid must that man be, who in all this furniture of the human mind, in this exact adjustment of its several powers to the great purposes of life, discerns not the hand of adorable Wisdom, as well as of infinite Goodness. BLAIR.

BEAUTIFUL PARAGRAPH.

"It is a pleasing and instructive view of the Divine Providence, to consider one and the same great designs as carried on to maturity, in periods and by persons the most remote to each other, without communication of intelligence, without concurrence of exertion among themselves; to behold the great God moulding, guiding, subduing the various passions, purposes, and private interests of men, to his own sovereign will; to behold the building of God rising in beauty, advancing towards perfection, by the hands of feeble workmen, who comprehend not the thousandth part of the plan which they assist in executing, and who, instead of co-operation, frequently seem to counteract one another. One digs his hour in the quarry—another lifts up his axe, and strikes a stroke or two in the forest—a third applies the square and compass to the stone which his neighbour has polished. But their labours, their views, their abilities, however different, all promote the same end; and though they and their endeavours be frail and perishing, the work in which the Almighty employs them is progressive, is permanent, is immortal. Here a shepherd, there a king—here a little child, there a sage—here a legislator, there a deluge, there a conflagration, fulfils the designs of Heaven, and the glorious fabric of Redemption rises and rises, though patriarchs, and prophets, and apostles sink, one after another into the dust. Man often begins to build, but is unable to finish, because he had not counted the cost; but God "seeth the end from the beginning."

He can never want an instrument, who has Heaven, earth and hell at his disposal. "Surely, O Lord, the wrath of man shall praise thee." Satan is thy chained slave, and "ten thousand times ten thousand mighty angels minister unto thee." How then can thy aim be defeated? How can thy counsels fail?"

Hunter's Sacred Biography.

There is something very mysterious in the general system of the divine government of our world: yet we can sometimes discover a ray of light penetrating the darkness, and confirming our faith in the representation of the word of God, that, when the whole plan is completed, it will exhibit a display of the perfection of Deity, which will command the admiration, the gratitude, and the praise of the rational creation. It seems for instance, a very unaccountable circumstance, that the prince of darkness should have been permitted to extend his dominion over so large a portion of our globe—that he should have been allowed to maintain it for so many ages, and to establish it on so firm a basis: but in fact, the very extent and duration and stability of his kingdom—the resources he has for maintaining his authority—the entrenchments with which his power is surrounded—these very circumstances shall shed a new lustre around the head of him who shall overturn his throne, and take his crown, and break the fetters by which he has enslaved the nations, and who, on the ruins of his empire, shall establish the kingdom of righteousness, and truth and peace.

EXTRACT.

I scarcely know a more useful lesson than that by which we are taught to do our best under the circumstances that present themselves, rather than waste our existence in the contemplation of the great parts we might be able to play under those which our imagination can contrive. In the fulfilment of the first consists the true moral greatness; in the indulgence of the second there is often room for the most contemptible imbecility. Not only to do that which is good, but to do it when and where it is necessary, is the art of life. Unequal to this, what crowds of drivellers idle away or misemploy their days! How many half-finished heroes have I not seen, always disposed to achieve the noblest actions, but never ready when the occasion happened to call for them! Through an unfortunate star, it was ever too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry, too late at night, or too early in the morning.

Nor is the lesson useful only to those who are to act; it demands the implicit obedience of those who are contented merely to think. Our thoughts as well as our actions should be ready for the day. If they are for ourselves, no other are so precious; if for the world, no other are so acceptable. It is in vain that I shall be told of the importance of the future, and its claim upon our thoughts. To-day is the cradle of the future, and we must survey in that, and through that, the rising object of our devotion. To neglect the child is to neglect the man; to neglect the day is to neglect the future.